

SOUTH CAROLINA INTER-STATE & WEST INDIAN EXPOSITION



Charleston, S.C.
Dec. 1, 1901 - June 1, 1902



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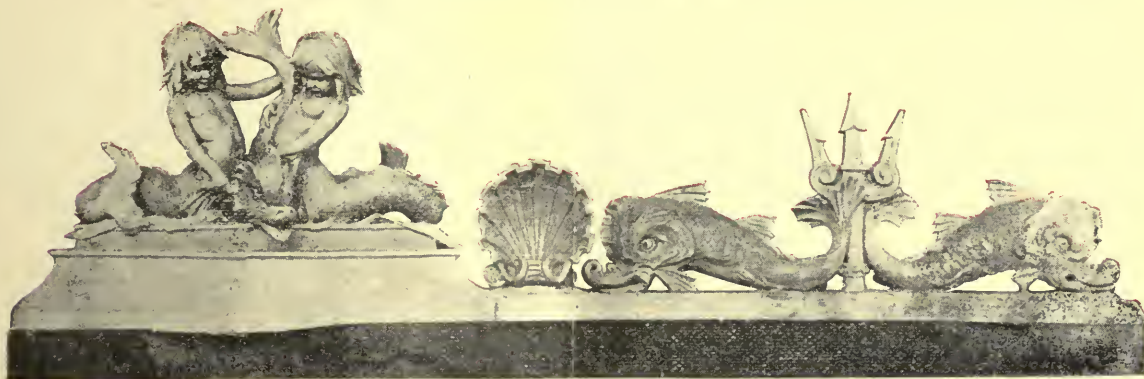
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The South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition, Charleston, S. C., Dec. 1, 1901, June 1, 1902



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*Scope of the
Exposition.*

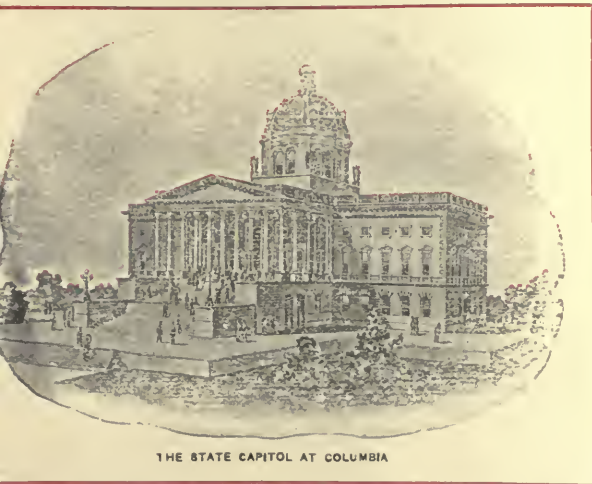
THE South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition, which will be held in the City of Charleston from December 1, 1901, to June 1, 1902, will reveal to the world the marvellous development of the South in the last quarter of the Nineteenth Century. From a purely agricultural State, South Carolina has in the brief period of twenty-five years, attained the position of leading the Southern States in cotton manufactures, and stands second only to Massachusetts in the entire Union. But South Carolina is not the only Southern State which has developed amazingly along commercial lines in the same period, and so from a South Carolina Exposition, it became an Inter-State affair, and then there seemed no good reason why the enormous resources of the United States as a whole should not have a place in the picture. It also seemed good and right to have all the great cities, as well as the States of the Union represented in the Avenue of Cities and States, and it appeared especially proper and feasible to show the resources and industries of our new possessions in the West Indies, of the Philippines, of Mexico, and of the South and Central American Republics. Then it was proposed that many of the specially interesting foreign exhibits should be removed from Paris to Charleston.

Thus the Exposition became national and even international in character.

The scope of the Exposition is thus very broad, and while it was designed primarily to tell the world the story of the great revolution in commercial conditions which has taken place in the South during the last quarter of the Nineteenth Century, it is also designed to do far more than this. One of the main features of the Exposition will be a Textile Building, in which an object lesson will be given of the wonderful development of cotton manufactures in the South in the past twenty years. Liberal space will be given to exhibits of agricultural products peculiar to the South, such as tea, hemp and tobacco, also to home exhibits of non-agricultural products, such as phosphates; to exhibits of forestry, of fish and fisheries. What South Carolina is accomplishing in the line of education will be shown to the world, the varied resources of each county in the State will be exploited in detail, and the exhibit of live stock will be especially fine. The Good Roads Exhibit will prove of paramount importance to the people of the country, and above all the exhibits from Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines, Mexico and the South and Central American Republics will command the most general and vital interest. Nor will this interest be aroused

merely from curiosity with regard to foreign countries and to our new possessions, but the business sense of the visitors to the Exposition will lead them to observe with special attention all that points to a further expansion of American trade and to new markets for American manufactures. With Cuba and Porto Rico importing most of their rice from the British East Indies, and importing also all wheat, corn, breadstuffs, hog and dairy products, in fact, most of the necessities of life, and with all the West Indian Islands importing and needing large and constantly increasing supplies of cotton goods, there should be a market for everything raised and produced in the South, and in America, at our very doors.

e State reports the position. The General Assembly of South Carolina passed a resolution in January, 1900, approving the project of holding an Inter-State and International Exposition in Charleston, and in January, 1901, passed an Act appropriating \$50,000 for the purpose of erecting a State Building on the Exposition grounds and making



THE STATE CAPITOL AT COLUMBIA

a complete display of the products and resources of the State. The resolution was adopted unanimously. The Bill was passed almost without objection, the vote in the State Senate being more than four to one in favor of the Bill, and in the House exactly four to one. The Governor of the State has appointed a Special Commission of five members to direct the State exhibit.

approval of Charleston and other cities. The City Council of Charleston has appropriated \$50,000 in aid of the Exposition, and has designated a Special Commission to assist the Exposition Company in its work. The Exposition has received the

cordial approval of many of the largest cities in the country and the City of Baltimore, Maryland, will erect a building on the Exposition grounds for the purpose of making an exhibit of the resources of Maryland and the commercial and industrial wealth of Baltimore. Other special buildings on the Exposition grounds will be erected by New York, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Illinois and the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, and assurances have been received from a number of other States of their intention to be represented at the Exposition in Charleston.



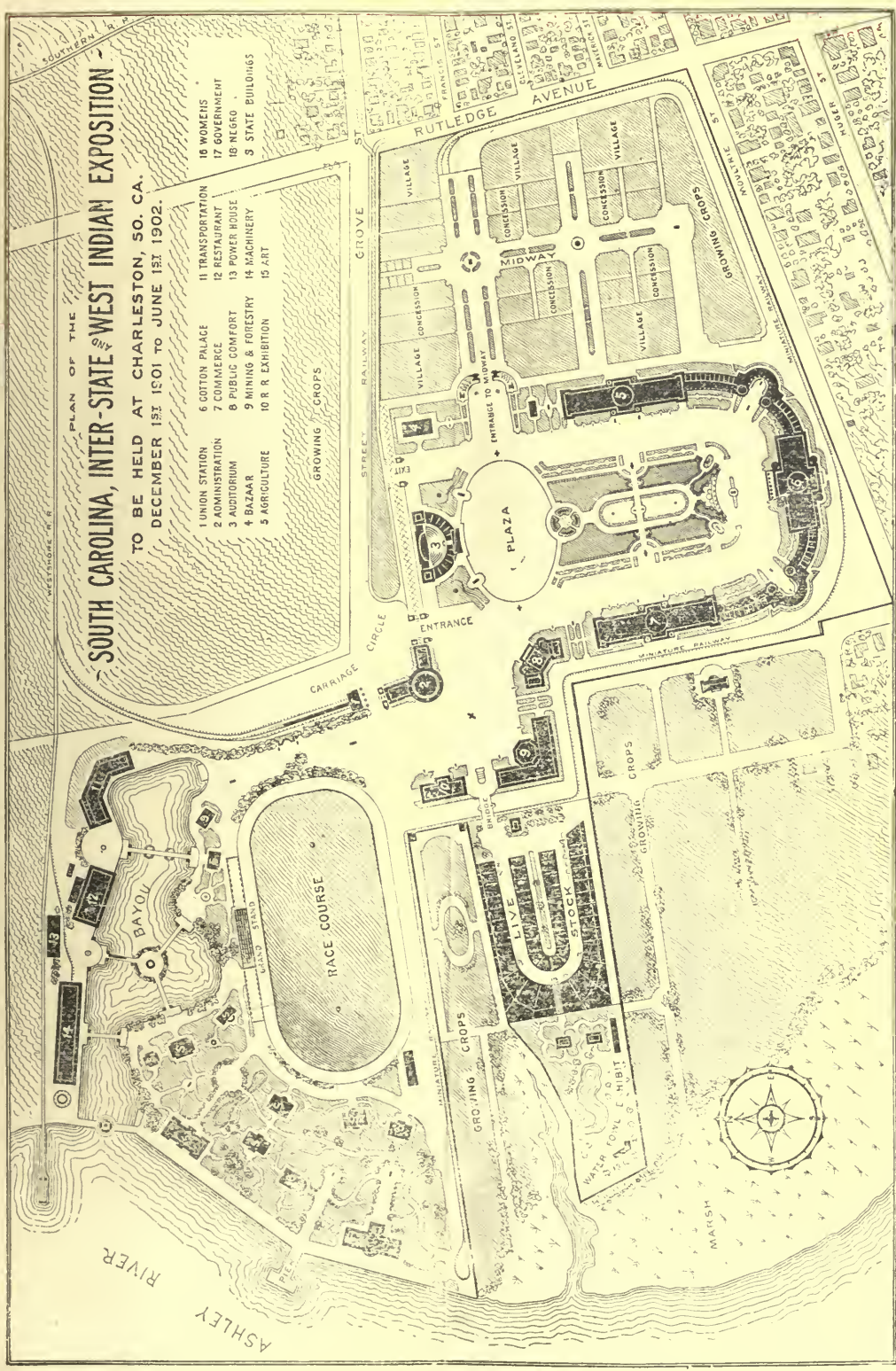
COL. JOHN H. AVERILL.
DIRECTOR-GENERAL EXPOSITION CO.

Mr. Theodore C. Knauff has been for months working as a Special Commissioner of the Exposition to the West Indies, Cuba and Puerto Rico. His large experience in Exposition work and his familiarity with the language and the commercial conditions of the West Indies has enabled him to enlist the co-operation of those who are engaged in business and industrial occupations.

Special West Indian Commissioner.

The site chosen by the Board of Directors for the Exposition is a tract of about one hundred and sixty acres of land on the eastern bank of the Ashley River about two and a half miles from the business centre of the city, and within the city limits. This tract of land is considered by Mr. Bradford L. Gilbert, the Supervising Architect of the South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition, as constituting an ideal site for the fairy-land of palaces and towers and gardens which is springing up there like magic under the touch of Twentieth Century wizards. The slightly rolling country lends itself readily to varied and artistic effects, and the magnificent live oaks, with their shadowy and graceful pendants of Spanish moss, constitute a feature which no money could supply. The beautiful groves and green slopes

The Exposition Grounds.



PLAN OF THE
SOUTH CAROLINA, INTER-STATE & WEST INDIAN EXPOSITION

TO BE HELD AT CHARLESTON, S.C. CA.
DECEMBER 1ST 1901 TO JUNE 1ST 1902.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1 UNION STATION | 6 COTTON PALACE | 11 TRANSPORTATION | 16 WOMEN'S |
| 2 ADMINISTRATION | 7 COMMERCE | 12 RESTAURANT | 17 GOVERNMENT |
| 3 AUDITORIUM | 8 PUBLIC COMFORT | 13 POWER HOUSE | 18 NEGRO |
| 4 BAZAAR | 9 MINING & FORESTRY | 14 MACHINERY | 19 STATE BUILDINGS |
| 5 AGRICULTURE | 10 R. R. EXHIBITION | 15 ART | |

GROWING CROPS

CARRIAGE CIRCLE

STREET

RAILWAY

GROVE

RUTLEDGE AVENUE

PLAZA

ENTRANCE

ENTRANCE TO MIDWAY

MIDWAY

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CAPT. F. W. WAGENER,
PRESIDENT EXPOSITION CO.

of the Wagener Farm provide a perfect background for the architect and landscape gardener to work upon, and the well wooded country around, and the sparkling river which skirts the Exposition grounds upon the west, while not actually part and parcel of the tract, furnish no mean setting for the splendid picture.

The Wagener Driving Park, which is included in the Exposition grounds as they now stand, forms an important part of the grounds, and will be used as a race course and improved for this purpose by the Exposition Company. On the Wagener Farm there stands also an old colonial home which was the scene of lavish comfort and open-hearted hospitality in days gone by. This house is a good example of colonial architecture, and will be used as the Woman's Building.

The entire tract is easy of access from the city by private conveyance or electric railroad system, and from other points by steam railway on the east side, and by water transportation from the west side of the Ashley River, the grounds having a river frontage of about 2,000 feet, and the river at this point affording anchorage for the largest vessels.

The making of a lake some thirty acres in extent constitutes an important feature of the work, and the planting of indigenous plants and vines, which, in this genial climate, grow vigorously and thrive even during the winter months, has been accomplished.

The principal buildings of the Exposition are eleven in number. By a happy accidental shaping of the irregular tract constituting the site, it has been possible

to treat it after two distinct methods, by one of which the natural features are emphasized and preserved, while the other is treated entirely from the standpoint of art. In the northern division of the site nature has accomplished results and made possible landscape effects which it would take centuries to reproduce, even at an enormous outlay. For this reason this half of the Exposition grounds will form a natural park of great beauty. Instead of the usual dusty, blinding, tiresome, shadeless roadway, a winding path of 100 feet in width will be carried under the spreading live oaks along the edge of the lake with sea's in shady nooks for tired pedestrians, where those who are capable of appreciating the work of the Architect of the Universe in all its magnificent simplicity may enjoy a sense of repose. Through the foliage, placed here and there upon appropriate pedestals, will be found interesting groups of statuary by the most celebrated sculptors.

On account of its peculiarity. "Southern atmosphere" no comparison can be made, nor is desired, with any other Exposition, and the South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition will have the advantage of certain perfectly original features impossible elsewhere.

Undoubtedly Charleston is one of the most interesting of the older Southern cities, containing as it does so many quaint, picturesque bits of architectural design of strictly colonial type. These it is proposed to emphasize and thus carry out the predominating feature of the Exposition in harmony.

In the natural division of the grounds will be a Lake with a wide embankment. In this Lake will be Electrical Island, on which will stand an Electrical Fountain of unique and symbolic design. This Lake has been fancifully named by the Architect "Lake Juanita," and upon its eastern shore the Maryland Building, a structure of classic design, has been erected.



JOHN F. FICKEN,
GENERAL COUNSEL EXPOSITION CO.

On the opposite side of this Lake the Machinery and Transportation Buildings have been erected.

These buildings, which are rather long and low in outline, will gain height and grace from the reflections in the Lake, while at night the rows of lights

Indian Exposition. The Architect has designed a very handsome annex to this building in harmony with its true colonial lines.

On the Ashley River side of this property a sea wall has been built for the purpose of utility as forming an axis upon which the State and Art Buildings will parallel.

A pier has been carried out far enough into the river to admit of the landing of vessels and boats.

In direct contrast, the southern side of the grounds, comprising the level land of the old Washington Race Course, is treated according to the rules of the highest type of art. Grouped around the four sides of a beautiful plaza are the principal Exposition buildings. While each is designed with an individual treatment, they form together a harmonious whole, the entire effect leading up by natural gradations to the Textile Building or Cotton Palace, which covers over 50,000 square feet of ground, and will prove the most im-



THE COTTON PALACE.

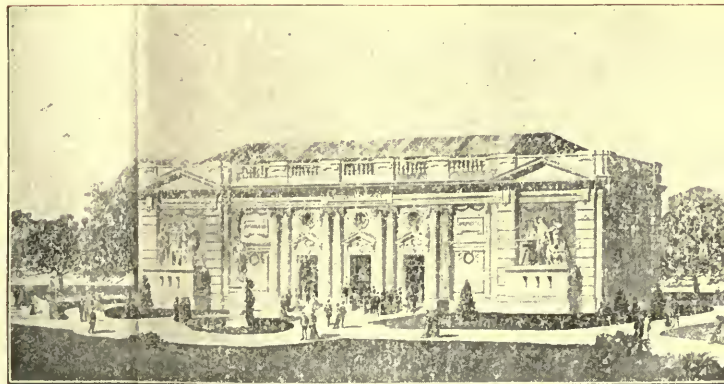
posing and impressive of the structures. This building rises to a height of 160 feet and shows a facade of over 360 feet, broken by various pediments, projections, domes, red-tiled roofs and turrets, in a typically Southern style of architecture. The motif

of varied hues carried along the buildings, and suspended in the trees will add enchantment to the scene. In this part of the grounds there is a grand avenue dedicated to States and Cities. The Negro Building is, in its general architectural features, of the Spanish Renaissance order, of a strongly Mexican mission type. The building will be something like the letter H in general outline. It will have two wings enclosing an inner court, and will contain twelve thousand square feet of space. The exhibit made in this building is designed to show the development of the negro race in the last twenty-five years. No man of his race is better able to handle this project than Booker T. Washington, the head of the Negro Department.

The Art Building, Fisheries Building and the Grand Stand from which the sports and contests on the race track can be viewed, also occupy this part of the grounds.

The present homestead, with all its delightful color and outlines, will be retained for the Woman's Building of the South Carolina Inter-State and West

is Spanish-American with huge masses, simple and strong contour and outlines, with enrichments of terraces and sculpture at various entrances and initial



THE PALACE OF ART.

is Spanish-American with huge masses, simple and strong contour and outlines, with enrichments of terraces and sculpture at various entrances and initial

points. Its entire Court or Patio (100 feet in diameter), will be filled with tropical plants and enriched by fountains. At the right of the plaza, the Commerce, or Liberal Arts Building, will be erected. Opposite this will be the building devoted to Agri-



NEGRO BUILDING.

cultural and similar exhibits, containing over 43,000 square feet of floor area. At the northern end of the plaza will be the Auditorium, with a seating capacity of nearly 4,000, in which will be placed the grand organ now being specially constructed by M. P. Möller, of Hagerstown, Maryland, for the Exposition. A careful study of this grand plaza or Court of Honor will easily demonstrate the many points of interest obtainable. While the buildings will be separated by several hundred feet, the colonnade connecting the three principal structures will enhance the continuity and give repose and dignity to the design.

The plaza between the buildings occupies a length of nearly 1,200 feet and a width of over 900 feet. At its center, some 700 feet in length by 450 feet in width, there is a beautiful sunken garden with sloping terraces of verdant green.

On the edge of this garden, around its sides, will be carried lines of stately palmettoes, with walks and seats between, forming a fringe of delightful outline and coloring, through which can be seen the buildings themselves rich in design and color. Carried entirely around these gardens, and opening off the principal avenues of approach will be a continuous plaza smoothly paved, over 150 feet in width, enriched on either side at intervals by ever-blooming flowers, masses of green lawn, and here and there at points of interest groups of statuary set off against the green of the foliage. At night the beauties of the sunken garden and the lights and shades of the buildings will be emphasized by search lights in all directions.

At the entrance to the Exposition grounds stands the Administration Building, covering about 15,000 square feet. The first impression on entering the grounds at any of the entrances will be one of impressive magnificence. The building devoted to

Minerals and Forestry, covering an area of 20,000 square feet, stands opposite the Administration Building. The imposing entrance of the Midway will open off the same plaza. About 22 acres of ground has been devoted to the various Midway attractions, always one of the most interesting and instructive of modern Expositions.

Opposite this entrance will be found another entrance of different design, but equally appropriate treatment, leading to the Live Stock Exhibit, for which 15 acres of ground have been set aside.

In addition to the Grand Band Stand, placed at the northern end of the gardens, on the plaza, other stands will be erected throughout



THE GREAT ORGAN AT THE AUDITORIUM.

the grounds, where those who enjoy outdoor music may do so to their heart's content.

The buildings will be constructed of a strong timber frame work with such iron as may be required for

stiffness and additional strength, and the entire exposed surfaces will be covered with what is now generally known as "staff." The predominating colors



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

will be a soft ivory with white trimmings, and in many cases a color enrichment in shades of red and orange.

*The
Woman's
Department*

The Woman's Department of the South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition has been organized, with Mrs. Sarah Calhoun Simonds as its head. A number of committees have been formed to have charge of the various departments of music, fine



COLONIAL CHURCH OF ST. JAMES, GOOSE CREEK—1714.

arts, floriculture, etc., and the Colonial Dames of Charleston will have charge of the Colonial exhibit. This exhibit will be housed in three of the rooms of

the old Colonial home which already stands on the Exposition grounds, and it is expected to be one of the most complete ever made. The women of Charleston have taken hold of the Exposition idea with characteristic spirit and ability. Already a considerable sum has been raised through their unceasing efforts, and the prospect now is that the work accomplished by them will be fully equal in extent and importance to the work which the men are so ably accomplishing. The women of the State have also formed themselves into committees and have ardently taken up the work of providing for and collecting worthy exhibits from the various counties of the State. The women of Baltimore and other cities have also interested themselves in the movement to a considerable extent.

Mr. Bradford L. Gilbert, the Architect-in-Chief of the South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition, is a native of New York City. In 1875, he was graduated from Yale College with honors, and then took a special course in architecture, after which he entered the firm of Cady, Burgh & Company, of New York City. While connected with this firm Mr. Gilbert had a share in the building of the Metropolitan Opera House and other important architectural work in New York.

Mr. Gilbert has made a specialty of heavy construction work, such as churches and public buildings. He has devoted much time to the solution of intricate problems in the construction of railroad stations and terminals, and is now employed as the architect of about a dozen of the leading railroad systems of the country. Among the more important buildings that have been constructed from Mr. Gilbert's designs and under his supervision are the general offices of the Mexican National Railway, in the City of Mexico, the new depot at Concord, New Hampshire, and the office and terminal building of the Illinois Central and Big Four and the Michigan Central at Chicago. Mr. Gilbert has recently reconstructed the Grand Central Depot in New York City, and has received unqualified praise for the fine artistic taste and business ability displayed by him in this work.

Mr. Gilbert is especially fitted for the position he holds in the South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition, by reason of his large experience in

*The
Arch*

Exposition building. At the World's Fair at Chicago, he gave evidence of his capacity in this particular kind of construction, and fifteen of the more important buildings of the great Cotton Exposition held at Atlanta, in 1895, were made from his designs and under his supervision. He is thoroughly satisfied with

a splendid exhibit of the historic and art treasures of that city, with the Liberty Bell set in the midst thereof. The State of Illinois has appropriated \$25,000 for a State Building at Charleston; the State of Pennsylvania \$35,000 for the like purpose; the State of Kansas has appropriated \$50,000 for an exhibit at Charleston and the State of Oregon, \$25,000. The State of North Carolina will make an exhibit costing from \$75,000 to \$100,000. The State of Missouri has appropriated \$50,000 for a State Building at Charleston, and the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company will erect a building at Charleston at a cost of \$10,000. Louisiana and Georgia and Alabama have provided for exhibits at Charleston, and a string of other States and Cities will be represented at the South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition. The value of these exhibits to home-seekers and capitalists cannot be over estimated.



MACHINERY BUILDING.

the artistic possibilities of the site chosen for the South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition, and has employed in his work at Charleston the most capable designers and architects to be found in the South and in the United States.

Charleston belongs to the best type of the old colonial cities of the United States. Settled in 1670 it was moved to its present site in 1672 and lies on the narrow neck of land between the Ashley, and the

Quaint Old Charleston.

*Pinehurst
a Gardens*

The only commercial tea grown in the Western Hemisphere is that produced at the Pinehurst Tea Gardens, a short distance from Charleston. This exhibit will be absolutely unique, and will, no doubt, prove one of intense interest to visitors. It will be both scientific and commercial in character. The tea plant will be shown growing upon the Exposition grounds, and the various processes of picking, drying, curing and packing will be practically illustrated for the benefit of visitors. To the thoughtful mind this exhibit will be one of exceptional value as offering a new field to industry and capital, supplying an easy and healthful livelihood to idle thousands, and imparting a value to immense tracts of now waste lands.

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Twenty-four States and cities of the United States have made provision for State Buildings or State exhibits at the Exposition. New York has appropriated \$15,000 for a State Building and State exhibit; Maryland \$25,000 for the same purpose; Philadelphia \$35,000 for a Philadelphia Building and



A CORNER IN COLONIAL LAKE.

Cooper Rivers, very much as New York lies between the East and North Rivers. It contains some fine specimens of old colonial architecture and is a city of

sunshine and roses, being famous for its bright and genial winter climate and for its rose gardens. It is a city of safe, conservative business methods; its prosperity is real and substantial, but its inhabitants, while eminently social and hospitable in temperament, are not given to display. Some of its institutions and customs are survivals from an old-world past and full of interest and charm to the lover of the olden time.

On the Ashley and the Cooper are the old baronial estates of the wealthy rice planters and slave owners who once constituted the aristocratic class of South Carolina. Many of these fertile old plantations have been abandoned because of new conditions, but many are still occupied by families that have owned them for two centuries, and within these homes, if one can gain admission there, may be seen such wonderful antique furniture, old portraits and miniatures and other relics of colonial days as would delight the heart of the collector.

The harbor of Charleston is one of the most spacious and beautiful on the Atlantic Coast. With 30 feet of water on the bar, and an open port all the year round, and with its nearness to our new market in the West Indies, Charleston is destined to hold a commanding position among Atlantic commercial ports in the Twentieth Century.

St. Michael's Church is one of the oldest and most interesting churches in Charleston. It attracts the

attention of every visitor by the graceful lines of its steeple and by the sweet chiming of its bells. The romantic incidents connected with these chimes add much to the attractions of the old church itself. St. Michael's was opened for service in 1761. Battered by shot and shell during two wars, shattered by the terrible earthquake of 1883, it still remains the pride of the modern Charlestonian, as it has been that of generations passed away.

The South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition will afford a splendid opportunity

for the extension of industrial and commercial enterprise in the West Indies and in Central and South America. These countries have a population of more than 50,000,000, living in lands un-

suitable to the production of bread-stuffs and meat and the manufacturing of cloth, but producing in abundance coffee, sugar, fruit, tobacco and other articles in general consumption in the country. The City of Charleston is admirably adapted to the development of the most intimate

Cha
and ti
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DOME OF THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

trade relations with these countries. For example, the distance from Havana to Cincinnati by way of Charleston is 300 miles less than by way of Baltimore; 500 miles less than by way of New York and 500 miles less than by way of Boston. Charleston has the same advantage as regards the whole of the West Indies and Central and South America, and, with anything like a proper development of railroad lines, even the Gulf ports, with all their admitted advantages, should not be able to compete successfully with Charleston as a port through which to transact an immense West Indian and South American business. To Charleston the voyage is less perilous and insurance and other charges should be much less to this port than to the Gulf ports. As compared with these latter ports, Charleston has no equal as a desirable outlet for the products of the great West. By sailing vessel the run from Charleston to the British ports is ten days less than from New Orleans, and this difference alone ought to be sufficient to make it to the interest of the West to trade through Charleston.

The nearness of Charleston to the new West Indian possessions of the United States, the safety of navi-



ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH.

gation and the fine railroad and terminal facilities of this port will make this Exposition of special value and importance to Southern manufacturers and merchants for the development of new and larger trade relations with the West Indies. Cuba is an immensely rich country, its soil being so exceedingly fertile that sugar cane has been grown in the same fields for centuries without the aid of fertilizers, and although the industries of that country have been fearfully devastated by war, under the newer and better conditions of independence there is every reason to believe that the development of Cuba within the near future will far exceed the wildest dreams of the enthusiast. Besides the immensely rich products of the Cuban sugar and tobacco fields, the wooded wealth of Cuba and its orchards and vineyards offer splendid opportunities for the investment of American capital and development by American energy. With a population, by the last Spanish census, of 1,681,687, and without manufacturing establishments of their own, a splendid field is waiting in Cuba for occupation by the manufacturers of the United States, and particularly by the manufacturers of cotton goods in the Southern part of this country.

There is a fine field also in Porto Rico for American occupation—not occupation by arms, or as the result of military conquest, but occupation by the merchants and manufacturers of the United States and particularly of the merchants and manufacturers of the Southern States. With a population, by the last Spanish census, of 814,708, all of whom have to be clothed and fed, there is a market for United States manufactured goods and food materials which would yield a most handsome revenue to this country if it were diligently cultivated.

As it is in the West Indies so it is also in the South

American countries where there has been slight manufacturing development, but where there are millions of people who ought to wear clothes and who have a great deal to exchange for them in the way of barter and trade. It is one of the chief purposes of the Exposition at Charleston to open a way for the merchants and manufacturers and industrial workers of the United States to enlarge these new lines and markets for the sale of American products and the exchange in return of what is grown in the countries to the South of us. It is for this reason that the name of the Exposition at Charleston was made "The South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition."

	1880	1900
Capital invested in manufactures	\$257,000,000	\$1,000,000,000
Factory wages paid	\$75,000,000	\$350,000,000
Value of manufactured products	\$457,000,000	\$1,500,000,000
Cotton crop, in bales	5,750,000	11,274,000
Capital invested in cotton mills	\$21,900,000	\$125,000,000
Consumption of cotton in Southern States in bales	233,000	1,400,000
Cotton spindles in Southern States	667,000	5,000,000
Coal mined in Southern States in tons	6,000,000	40,000,000
Pig iron, manufactured in tons	397,000	2,500,000
Phosphate rock mined in tons	750,000	2,000,000
Grain crop of Southern States in bushels	431,000,000	736,000,000
Railroad mileage in Southern States	\$20,600	\$60,000
Capital invested in cotton-seed oil manufacture	\$3,500,000	\$40,000,000

The South in 1880, and "Twenty Years After."



PALACE OF AGRICULTURE.

Among the attractive structures on the grounds will be the Guatemala Building, which will be erected at a cost of several thousand dollars, and will contain as an addition a restaurant where Guatemala dishes will be served and Guatemala products exhibited. The attendants will be Guatemalan men and women in native costumes and the music will be furnished during the Exposition period by a band of Guatemalan musicians.

Other Countries Represented

Another attractive feature of the Exposition will be the Honduras Building, which will be filled with products of that country. This building will be a very large structure of handsome architecture and exquisite finish.

Faraway Alaska will have a special building on the grounds in which will be collected a most comprehensive exhibit of Alaskan products and resources and curiosities that has ever been made. The Alaska Building will be modelled after the First Presbyterian Church building at Juneau, in that country.

DEPARTMENT OF EXHIBITS AND CONCESSIONS.

General Exhibits.

Live exhibits, showing machinery in operation and methods and process of manufacture, are especially desired.

Power will be obtainable in all the principal buildings of the Exposition.

Loan exhibits accepted by the Manager of the Department of Exhibits will be cared for without expense to the owner.

Works of art will be admitted in the Fine Arts Department whether previously exhibited or not.

Arrangements with transportation lines will be made to obtain the very best possible rates in regard to the carriage of exhibits to and from the Exposition.

The Exposition buildings and grounds will be constituted a bonded store for articles exhibited from foreign countries.

An Inter-State Jury of Awards will be formed. An Official Catalogue will be published.

Space will be assigned free of charge to exhibits of the natural products of a State or Territory when such exhibits are made by a recognized representative thereof, or, in his absence, by a State or County agricultural, horticultural, forestry or dairy association.

Space assigned to individual exhibits will be charged for at the following rates:

For ordinary floor space in buildings, \$1 for each square foot,

For wall space, 50 cents for each square foot.

For special positions on centre aisle, isolated space or corner lot, an increase will be charged above the quoted rate.

For space in grounds, 50 cents for each square foot.

The minimum application for space that will be accepted will be for twenty square feet. Any fraction of a foot will be computed as a whole foot. Governments and large exhibitors will be granted liberal allowances, provided their applications are filed at an early date.

Upon receipt of the notification of acceptance of the application by the Manager of the Department of Exhibits, a remittance of one-fourth of the total amount due for the space must be made, the balance will be payable upon receipt of the notification of the allotment of space.

The Exposition authorities reserve to themselves the right to accept or reject any application for exhibits or concessions, and also reserve to themselves the right of examining or testing any exhibit.

The grounds will be illuminated generally. Should extra lights be required, same can be obtained upon application and payment of fixed rates.

NOTE.—As an EXHIBITOR may not deliver, under his exhibits space contract any article from an exhibits space during the lifetime of the Exposition, said exhibitor must, if he wishes to sell and deliver articles from his exhibits space, secure a sales concession and become a sales concessionaire.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE:

Division I. Agricultural and Dairy Products.

II. Agricultural Implements and Machinery.

III. Live Stock.

IV. Foods and their accessories.

V. Horticulture.

BUREAU OF FORESTRY, FISH AND MINES:

Division VI. Forestry and Forest Products.

VII. Fish and Fisheries.

VIII. Mines and Metallurgy.

BUREAU OF MACHINERY AND ELECTRICITY.

Division IX. Machinery.

X. Electricity and Electrical Appliances.

BUREAU OF TRANSPORTATION, EXHIBITS, GOOD ROADS AND ORDANCE.

Division XI. Transportation Exhibits and Good Roads Exhibits.

XII. Ordnance and Munitions of War.

BUREAU OF MANUFACTURES AND GRAPHIC ARTS:

Division XIII. Manufactures.

XIV. Graphic Arts.

BUREAU OF LIBERAL ARTS, ETHNOLOGY AND ARCHÆOLOGY:

Division XV. Liberal Arts.

XVI. Ethnology and Archæology.

BUREAU OF COLLECTIVE EXHIBITS:

Division XVII. State Collective Exhibits.

XVIII. County Collective Exhibits.

XIX. City Collective Exhibits.

XX. Cuba and Porto Rico Collective Exhibits.

XXI. Philippines and Hawaii.

XXII. Foreign Exhibits.

NOTE.—Dairy Products in Division I, and Live Stock in Division III will be under a separate Department called the DEPARTMENT OF LIVE STOCK.

Space on Midway will be charged for at the rate of \$15 per foot front, and any reasonable depth of lot will be allowed.

Concessionaires will pay such space rental elsewhere as may be agreed upon with Exposition Company.

A concessionaire shall, when making application for space, submit a statement in detail of the proposed concession and a sketch and a description of the building or installations to be erected.

No concessionaire will be allowed to sell, assign or sublet his contract or a concession granted thereunder.

Concessionaires will equip or provide the necessary plant or appliances called for under their contract for the prompt and satisfactory carrying out of same.

Concessionaires selling foreign goods must abide

Official Classification of Exhibits

Concessions

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by the regulations issued by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, besides conforming to the rules and regulations issued by the management.

The installation of power, light, heat, water or compressed air plants belonging to concessionaires shall be erected by and at the expense of concessionaires in a manner satisfactory to the management, and according to plans submitted for its approval.

Concessionaires will keep a true and full account of receipts from all sources in such manner as shall be indicated by their contract with the Exposition Company and shall keep their account books open at all times to the inspection of the management. Concessionaires shall pay the wages of such cashiers, ticket sellers and ticket collectors as may be required or appointed by the Exposition Company, and also the rental of all cash boxes, cash registers and turnstiles required to be used by the management.

All payments must be made according to terms of contract. A concessionaire having a contract with the Exposition Company by which any percentage on receipts is payable to same, will be required to conduct all operations in such a manner and to charge such prices as shall be approved by the management, said percentage to be paid by the concessionaire each day to the Exposition Company at such time and in such manner as shall be decided by the management.

Concessionaires shall give bond in such amount as the Exposition Company may require, conditioned for the faithful performance of all the terms, agreements and stipulations to be performed by the concessionaire under his contract. Either one of the following methods of giving bond will be accepted.

First—A bond with two sureties, said sureties to be approved of by the Exposition Company.

Second.—A bond of a guarantee company approved by the Exposition Company.

Third.—Concessionaires may purchase a sufficient number of the income bonds of the South Carolina Inter State and West Indian Exposition Company as may be agreed upon with the Exposition Company, and deposit said bonds with the Exposition Company as security for the fulfillment of the contract.

- A. Manufacturing Concessions.
- B. Amusement Concessions.
- C. Alimentary Concessions,
- D. Sales Concessions.
- E. Service Concessions.

The following Departments are operated separately from the Department of Exhibits and Concessions:

Woman's Department.
Fine Arts Department.
Negro Department.
Live Stock Department.
Textile Department.

All correspondence relating to either of these five Departments must be addressed respectively to each of the Departments.

NOTE.—Application blanks for space for Exhibits or Concessions, the Classification of Exhibits by groups and classes, and the Rules and Regulations governing Exhibits and those governing concessions will be forwarded on application.

All correspondence relating to Exhibits and Concessions must be addressed to E. L. TESSIER, Jr., Manager Department of Exhibits and Concessions, Charleston, S. C.



PALACE OF COMMERCE



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Superintendent of Light and Power—CHARLES T. MALCOLMSON.

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President—MRS. SARAH CALHOUN SIMONDS.
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SOUTH CAROLINA INTER-STATE & WEST INDIAN EXPOSITION



Charleston, S. C.
Dec. 1, 1901 - June 1, 1902

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